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Authentic Account of Sierra Leone.

From the London Anti-Slavery Monthly Reporter, for April, 1830.

(Concluded from p. 340.)

BUT if such be a fair representation of the willing industry of the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone, it may be asked whence has the impression arisen of their inaptitude to voluntary labor, and of the necessity of introducing among them some compulsory process for enforcing industry? The question admits of an easy and satisfactory answer. It has arisen partly from the gross misrepresentations of hostile partisans, and partly from a somewhat unfair report, on this particular point, of the Commissioners appointed in 1825, to inquire into the state of the liberated captives at Sierra Leone. In this report (printed for the House of Commons, 7th May, 1827, No. 312,) an opinion is expressed by the Commissioners in favor of "a mild and well-regulated system of *coerced* labor," as being the most effectual mode of inducing among the liberated Africans steady habits of industry in agricultural pursuits," (p. 55,) and they add, (p. 56,) that, "without some such system, it is much to be feared that it will be found impracticable to induce any considerable number of the adult liberated Africans, by the cultivation of the soil, to improve their condition beyond what they are at present led to do by their own idea of comfort, which *includes little more than an abundance of food and sufficient shelter from the weather.* Even if the habits or inclinations of this class were such as to incite them to more extensive cultivation, it should be remembered that, for this purpose, some capital is requisite, and this they have had no means of acquiring."

It is hardly necessary to point out the extreme unfairness of such a statement. The Commissioners assume that the liberated Africans require coercion; and yet they admit, that without such coercion, they have

already fulfilled their own ideas of comfort in the abundance of food, and in shelter from the weather, including, we presume, a comfortable dwelling and adequate clothing. Now, supposing that it could be truly affirmed of the peasantry of England, that by their labor, they were in the regular enjoyment of abundance of food and of shelter from the weather, what should we say to the statesman who should recommend as a measure of just, humane, and warrantable policy, that they should be placed under a system of *coercion* in order both "to induce artificial wants," and "to stimulate them to that degree of agricultural industry which may supply the means of gratifying such wants by the production of articles having exchangeable value in other countries?" (p. 56). What, we ask, would be said to such a proposal? Should we not revolt from it as utterly repugnant to every principle of just and politic legislation; nay, as a cruel and unjustifiable interference with the rights of private judgment and individual conduct; as no better than a slightly modified system of actual slavery? What, all the members of any community "having food," nay "abundance" of food and "raiment," and shelter too, may they not be allowed "therewith to be content"? In Europe, nay, in England, we should say, that if this could be truly predicated of our peasantry, their lot would be an enviable one. But this will not do for Sierra Leone. The inhabitants of the former, however, are white, of the latter, unfortunately, black. These last must not be tried by the same standard of prosperity and comfort as the laboring classes in Europe, with whom the political economist is satisfied, if they feed and clothe themselves by their labor. No, the negroes must be *driven* to do more: they must be *coerced*, first, that they may feel wants, and then that they may gratify wants thus artificially and compulsorily created, in order to consume more of our manufactures. They are happy it is true, and contented with their present lot; they have enough to satisfy every craving of nature, without compulsion.

It is hardly necessary to dwell on the utter absurdity, as well as the unreasonableness and gross partiality of such views, as they appear in this report. And they are the more reprehensible, because the Commissioners admit that the effect of the ordinary inducements to voluntary exertion had not been fairly tried with the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone. A single fact, mentioned by them at p. 71, is sufficient to account for the absence of any material efforts of agricultural industry among the liberated Africans, and throws the blame of that absence wholly on the Government. Down to the year 1825, only six grants of land for cultivation had been made to the liberated Africans. They had been permitted, it is true, to cultivate unoccupied land, but beyond the grants to these six individuals, not an acre of land, in 1825, had yet been put into the possession, as his property, of any liberated African. "In no instance," it is further stated, at p. 28, "does it appear that lands have been allotted to

them as farms." What inducement could there have been therefore for these poor creatures to expend time in cultivation, beyond the necessities of the moment, under such a wretched and improvident system of administration, as allowed to them no property in the soil, no specific location, nor any tenure beyond the present moment of occupancy?

But this was not all. Not only were no lands located to them until 1827, but they were absolutely deprived of all motive to exertion, if we may believe the statement of General Turner, by the improvidence and profusion of the Government. He tells us that they had been receiving, in most cases, "a *gratuitous* maintenance," that "they had been for years supported in *idleness* by the Government."—Only imagine such a course as this to have been pursued with the civilized peasantry of this country, and what might we expect to be its general effect? Would it not be the absence of all exertion? And is it reasonable to expect a different result in the case of the African just liberated from the hold of a slave-ship, and whose new state of enjoyment into which he has been suddenly transferred, is as a paradise when compared with the charnel-house from which he has been rescued.

Take the account of their state as given by two medical officers to the Commissioners. One says,

"The principal contagious diseases slaves bring with them is, small-pox and craw craw, an inveterate itch, and not long ago a vessel arrived here with a very bad ophthalmia among the slaves, which had some appearance of a contagious character, consequently the establishment of a lazaretto for the reception of such cases would be exceedingly beneficial.

"In such of the slave vessels as I have visited, the unfortunate slaves were so crowded they had not space to lie down, nor any sort of bedding or covering whatsoever; the height betwixt decks was barely sufficient to allow a very moderate sized man to sit erect; they would appear to be embarked in the proportion of four or five (adults and children) to every ton the vessel registers; from their exposure to all sorts of weather, their crowded, condition, scanty fare, bad water, and confined air, diseases make great inroads among them, particularly bowel complaints and a hectic marasmus."

Another states,

"During the years 1822 and 1823, prior to the appointment of an officer for that particular duty, I visited most of the slave vessels on their arrival, and found the slaves in general in a most miserable condition, in a very crowded state, and from unavoidable circumstances badly supplied with provisions and water, particularly as the voyage from leeward generally exceeded six weeks. The average of the sick might be about one in five, but the whole of them much emaciated and unfit for immediate employment;—the diseases, bowel complaints and afflictions of the lungs; in the children, irremediable debility attended with general anasarca. Oc-

casionally the small pox has made its appearance during the voyage; the scene in those instances becomes too horrible for description. I cannot, however, pass over without notice, the kindness with which these poor wretches have been invariably treated by the naval officers in charge, whose attention to them, as far as their means would allow, has been unremitting under the most appalling circumstances." Papers of 1820, No. 57, p. 87 and 67.

To this testimony the Commissioners add with much feeling, "It is, indeed, truly gratifying to witness the joy sometimes manifested by the Africans upon meeting with an officer under whose charge they had been brought to the Colony." Report, p. 22.

Now such are the wretched materials, out of which the Colony of Sierra Leone has been constructed; nor does the description which has been given, horrifying as it is, convey an adequate impression of one half of the disadvantages under which they labor. They arrive not only debilitated, diseased, and emaciated, but desponding, dejected, and destitute, naked without even a rag to cover them, wholly ignorant of the English language, and without power or inclination for exertion. And yet of these wretched beings, what is the report which is given us in the official documents from which we have made such copious extracts? The change passed upon them would require the strongest language duly to depict. It is like a resurrection from the dead; a translation from chains and darkness to light and liberty; from a depth of wretchedness of which those whose eyes have not witnessed it can form no adequate conception, to a state of comparative ease and enjoyment, of comfort and happiness; and from barbarism and degradation the most complete, to civilization and christian improvement. Nor is it only Colonel Denham and Major Ricketts who bear their unequivocal testimony to this gratifying change; the Commissioners themselves afford their reluctant suffrage to the same general results, although the system under which the liberated Africans had been previously placed was peculiarly wasteful and defective, and they were, therefore, seen by those Commissioners, under very unfavorable circumstances.

But notwithstanding the extent and consolatory nature of this change, which the Commissioners could not but acknowledge, they were still dissatisfied. They seem to have expected and required of these poor creatures absolute impossibilities. They seem to have looked for the fruits of industry, intelligence, and capital, from men who brought nothing with them into the Colony but their unnerved and tottering limbs; and their naked and emaciated bodies; and their depressed and abject spirits; and not finding those fruits, they pronounce the cruel sentence, that for them "some mild coercive power is necessary." (p. 55.) And in the very breath in which they enunciate this monstrous proposition, and condemn these rescued captives to the experimental process, recommended

by the stern and unnatural dogmas of the founders of the new school of "The Philosophy of labor," we are calmly told, that the more natural and rational inducement of wages had not even yet been tried to excite their industry. The words of the Commissioners are that, perhaps, "the necessity of this coercion might, however, in some degree, be avoided, by giving to the negroes daily wages, even of a trifling amount!"—In this way may the happiness of millions of our fellow-men be sacrificed to some hard-hearted abstraction; and of such stuff are Commissioners sometimes made! But let us return from this digression to their Report.

The Commissioners admit that there is much good soil in the valleys of the Peninsula, though the more sterile land of the mountains had been injudiciously selected for the liberated African villages, thus subjecting these poor people to additional and unnecessary difficulties. p. 6, &c.

They admit also, that the harbor of Sierra Leone is of the most secure and commodious description, and "gives to Freetown a great facility for trade, possessed by few situations upon the coast, and probably by none, in an equal degree," (p. 7.); and that "Freetown, as well as the rest of the Peninsula, enjoys an advantage which *none* of the other settlements possess, in a constant and plentiful supply of excellent water," (p. 105,) and has, besides, "some important advantages over the other settlements." (p. 108)

They farther admit a very visible improvement in various classes of the negro population.

"The general appearance," they observe, "of the Nova Scotian settlers, differs but little from that of the free people of color in the West Indies. On Sundays their dress is neat and clean, and their general deportment very respectable. This remark is equally applicable to all the other colored classes which compose the resident population of Freetown, where great external respect is paid to the Sabbath." Ib. p. 13.

Again:—

"From their previous habits and manner of life, it was not to be expected that the Maroons" (exiled from Jamaica, and in 1800 brought to Sierra Leone,) "would bring with them to the Colony a knowledge of the arts of civilized society, or a taste for pursuits requiring industry and application. To religion they seem to have been utter strangers, and polygamy was prevalent amongst them.* Under these circumstances it is not surprising that their accession should have been looked forward to with considerable doubt and apprehension; but these feelings towards them soon

*This is still the state of their fellow-Maroons who remain in Jamaica. No stronger proof of the improvement which has been proceeding at Sierra Leone can be given, than to compare the actual state of those now resident in that Colony with those whom they have left behind in Jamaica. The latter are not even now allowed to give evidence in courts of justice against other free persons.

subsided, as they happened to arrive at a time when their services were much required to repel a hostile attack, on which occasion they appear to have conducted themselves well; and they have since maintained, pretty generally, the good opinion then formed of them.

"The laws, under the restraint of which they found themselves placed, must in some cases have been irksome to them. To that by which polygamy was abolished they seem to have submitted quietly, but many of them opposed a decided resistance to the Colonial militia laws, which led to the temporary removal of some of them from their homes. Although the attempt to introduce a taste for agricultural pursuits would seem entirely to have failed, still in the occupations to which they applied themselves, they have shown an aptness which gives them the first place in the Colony as tradesmen; and in point of industry they are equal, if not superior, to any other class of the population." Report, p. 14.

"But although they have as yet made little progress in agriculture, it may be hoped that eventually their example will be productive of good. Several of the Maroons have been successful in trade, by which they have acquired a comfortable livelihood; and a few of them who are more extensively engaged in mercantile transactions, are supposed to have attained to considerable affluence, at the same time that they have maintained a character of great respectability.

"It has been already stated, that the Maroons were without religion when they arrived in the Colony. At present, they are almost universally sectarians; for the most part Wesleyan Methodists.

"From the character and circumstances of these people, they must be expected hereafter to maintain a leading influence in this part of Africa; and although it may excite surprise that few, if any of them, have been induced to become members of the Established Church of that nation to which they owe the enjoyment of present, and the prospect of future advantages, it would seem unjust to deny to the respectable sectarians, whose zeal and assiduity are best attested by their success, the praise which on that account they are entitled to claim.

"The dress and general appearance of the Maroons is very respectable, particularly on Sunday, when a peculiar neatness is observable; and their deportment not only in the chapel, but, as far as opportunities have offered of observing it elsewhere during that day, is very creditable.

"It will be seen by the Document, No. 2. (A.) that of 636 Maroons, 368 are youths of both sexes. Many of these display at school considerable aptitude for acquirement, and hold out the promise of becoming one day useful auxiliaries in the advancement of civilization, if by a more extended scale of education the talents which they possess be cultivated, so as to enable them gradually to rise to situations of trust in the Colony." Report, p. 15.

The next accession to the Colony (independent of the liberated Afri-

cans,) consisted of eighty-five slaves, banished from Barbadoes on account of an insurrection in that island. They were employed in public works for two or three years.

"At the expiration of this time they were permitted to employ themselves for their own benefit; and their conduct since has proved that this lenity was not ill-judged, for, since the restrictions were removed, they have in general shown themselves to be industrious and useful.

"It is understood that after their dismissal from the public works, the great majority of them settled in or about Freetown. Many being tradesmen readily found employment, and those who had a knowledge of tropical agriculture have lately been sought after by merchants and other individuals, who have small farms or gardens for their amusement in the vicinity. In some of these the Barbadoes negroes have a few liberated Africans under their instruction, and thus occupied for their own benefit, render themselves really useful to the Colony."* Ibid. p. 15.

Another accession to the Colony at this time consisted of about 1,000 black soldiers of the African corps, disbanded in the Colony, and settled there with their families, some in Freetown, some on farms.

"Many of them appear industrious." They have generally maintained a respectable character, and have, by their own exertions, (aided by some liberal residents) and under the zealous superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Raban, erected a chapel in the distant part of the town, where they reside. That gentleman officiates there two days in the week to a congregation, averaging, perhaps, one hundred persons, whose appearance and deportment are very creditable." Ibid. p. 16.

Now with respect to the liberated Africans, what is their report?

"Many liberated Africans reside in Freetown, where they are intermixed with the other inhabitants; and no means exist of ascertaining the particulars of their condition as a separate class.

"A small proportion are understood to be engaged in petty trade, on their own account, or employed in the shops of the more wealthy classes; but the great majority of them are mechanics, labourers, and domestics.

"The mechanics are chiefly those who had been instructed in trades by the engineer department in Freetown, or by the African department in the villages. The former have generally resided for a considerable time in Freetown, and many of them have so far improved their condition as to

* These were the men whom the authorities of Barbadoes had hunted like wild beasts, and massacred by hundreds, till their course was stayed by the interference of Sir James Leith; and of whom about 130 were afterwards deported under circumstances of cruelty which destroyed more than a third of their number. The survivors, after two years' confinement on shipboard, were landed at Sierra Leone in 1829..

possess houses much superior to those usually occupied by the villagers. Several of them are of stone, and in some instances, of a description much above the circumstances of the proprietors. But their situation as mechanics afforded facilities, and the wages which they formerly obtained as such, far exceeded the very limited expenditure for their clothing and food." Ib. p. 32.

"Independently of Freetown, but including the Isles de Los and Bananas, the number of settlements which have at different times been made is fourteen." Ib. p. 33.

The Commissioners then proceeded to describe the different villages in terms of mixed blame and praise; but as their statements have been superseded by subsequent reports, we need not at this late hour enter upon them. Speaking of the schools, after some length of detail in shewing their very varying progress, the incompetency of many of the teachers, and the immense difficulties to be surmounted in teaching these ignorant savages, the Commissioners observe as follows:

"The most serious of these difficulties are, the uncertainty as to the number of children to be provided for in any given period, the wretched state of many of them when received, their entire ignorance of the language through the medium of which they are to be instructed, and, for a long time, the want of all incitement to exertions, the motives for which they cannot sufficiently comprehend. If to these considerations be added the very limited number and frequent sickness or change of the European teachers, and the incompetency of the native assistants, they will account, in some measure, for the little progress that has hitherto been made.

"In the three liberated African schools which were found to be so superior to others, the teachers, besides possessing zeal and ability, enjoyed comparatively good health, and were thereby enabled to continue in charge for several successive years."

"The great increase of Freetown, and the circumstances of its inhabitants, seem to require the establishment of a seminary where a limited number of youth might receive a more liberal education than is at present afforded. A few of the more wealthy persons of color have already sent their children to Europe for instruction.* It may therefore be inferred that such individuals would readily contribute to the maintenance of a school which should render so expensive a measure unnecessary, and would

* The Commissioners in this and other places, use the term "persons of color," "colored men" inaccurately. They include under it the Blacks, who form the great bulk of the population, and who, in fact, are the persons who chiefly send their children to England for education, and who sit on juries. The Nova Scotians, Maroons, Barbadians, discharged Soldiers, and liberated Africans, with few exceptions, are Black.

be joined by others whose circumstances place an European education beyond their reach." Report, p. 70.

"The trial by jury is a part of the law which seems to be duly appreciated in the Colony, and is stated to have been advantageous in practice." "We did not, while resident in Freetown, see a single Juryman objected to, although we attended all the courts that were held during that time."

"The colored men whom we have had opportunities of observing on juries, may be stated as being the most respectable of their class. They appeared attentive, and anxious to entertain the merits of the case, and, as far as we could judge from their verdict, seemed to be possessed of sufficient intelligence to insure the ends of justice; though a subtle advocate might no doubt occasionally perplex them by technicalities, to which they are at present unaccustomed. It is true, that the number which there were opportunities of seeing in the capacity of jurors was not considerable, as two pannels only attended the sessions. These tried the cases alternately; and, generally speaking, the same individuals acted in jury cases at the court of the recorder. They are selected principally from the older settlers, (Nova Scotians and Maroons), and, in some few instances, from the liberated Africans." *Ibid.* p. 92.

"The coroner of Freetown is stated, by the chief justice, to have been sometimes appointed by the governor, and sometimes elected by the free-holders. The individual at present holding the situation is a Maroon.

"Neither of the two individuals practising as solicitors and attorneys, has been professionally educated. One is a European, who acts also as King's advocate and register of the Vice Admiralty Court; the other, a person of color, born and educated in England, and actually engaged in mercantile pursuits.

"Of the seven justices in the commission of the peace for the Colony, one is a military officer, and the other six hold civil situations under the government.

"The mayor and aldermen of Freetown are appointed by the governor and council. The present mayor is one of the early Nova Scotian settlers: the senior alderman, one of the early Maroon settlers; the second, a person of color, born in the West Indies; and the third, a young European, clerk in a mercantile house.

"Of the commissioners of requests, three are magistrates, and five are engaged in trade; and of these, two are persons of color." *Ibid.* p. 95.

If any thing farther were necessary to elucidate this subject, a reference might be made to a great variety of high and unexceptionable testimonies; to the records of the African Institution, and to those of the Church Missionary Society; to official reports of Naval Officers, both British and American, (particularly to those of the late Sir George Collier, and of Captain Trenchard of the United States' Navy); and to various intelligent and disinterested travellers, of whose evidence a condensed view may be

found in a pamphlet, by the late Mr. Kenneth Macaulay, published for Hatchard in 1827, entitled "The Colony of Sierra Leone Vindicated." See, particularly, pages 23, 32, 38, 39, 61, 92, &c. and 121—127.

We must abstain, however, from farther details, and even from alluding to the growing trade of the Colony, which, with some other matters, we must reserve for another occasion —In the mean time, we would ask, what there is in the circumstances of this particular Colony which renders it so peculiarly the subject of obloquy, condemnation, and abandonment? It has been seriously proposed that Government should abandon it. Is this possible? And if possible, is it consistent with good faith or with the dictates of the commonest justice and humanity? The great mass of the individuals who compose the Colony are Africans liberated by our cruisers from the holds of slave ships. Putting out of view the strong claims of some other classes of the Colonists, this country has incurred an obligation to the liberated Africans, as solemn and imperious as it is possible for a nation to contract; an obligation as binding as that which insures the payment of his dividend to the fundholder, or of his pension to the wounded and disabled soldier. The abolition of the slave-trade, both British and Foreign, is a national, not a colonial concern. On this subject, we have contracted engagements, and incurred responsibilities, in the face of Europe and of the world, from which, by no sophistry however ingenious, nor by any considerations of economy however rigid and unfeeling, can we escape. Are the wretched beings, whom our humane and Christian policy has led us to rescue from chains and death, to be thrown into the sea, or to be cast ashore again on the barbarous coast from which they had been torn? Or, if landed at some given point, as Sierra Leone, are they to be left to the risk of again becoming the prey of the ferocious kidnapper, and of again undergoing all the horrors of the middle passage? Are they to be abandoned to brutal ignorance, to misrule, to treachery, to lawless violence, without protection, without the benign control of civil government, without instruction, without Christian sympathy, or Christian light? It is utterly impossible that such a violation of every just principle, of every moral obligation, which ought to guide the conduct of nations as of individuals, can be seriously contemplated by any man of reflection, imbued with one spark of humanity.

But independently of all this, on the 26th of June, 1829, the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Hay, addressed a letter to Major Ricketts in the following terms:—"I have had much pleasure in receiving your letter of the 27th March. The disposition to build, which is manifesting itself in the villages, affords a strong proof of the improving habits of the people; and it will be wise to afford every encouragement to that disposition, which, as it springs from a due appreciation of the comforts of civilized life, must operate as an incentive to industry." Abandonment after such a despatch! The thing, we repeat, is absolutely impossible, at least without either such

a flagrant breach of good faith as would be in the highest degree opprobrious; or such an overwhelming necessity as would dispense with the observance of all ordinary rules of moral conduct; or such an expenditure in the way of indemnity for all the labor and all the capital which such a despatch may have incited individuals to lay out at Sierra Leone, as would far exceed any pecuniary sacrifice the nation can now be reasonably required to make, in conformity to its plain obligations, for the maintenance of that Colony.

And what is to compensate us for this gross violation of our duties? A saving of expense, we shall be told. Now, no man can fairly object to our fulfilling our clear obligations, at the smallest cost which is called for by the circumstances of the case. We freely and fully admit that the expenditure at Sierra Leone was, for a time, of a very lavish description.—It has been such as not only improvidently to waste the public money, but needlessly to injure, it seems, by its unseasonable and reckless profusion, the very persons for whose benefit it was issued. All this we admit; and we admit also, that the case called for the strictest investigation, and the most rigid control;—that the whole system required a thorough revision;—that in place of the confusion, disorder, and vacillation; the absence of established regulations; and the uncertain and changeful plans which, till a recent period, had marked the conduct of this settlement, since it was transferred, in 1808, by the Sierra Leone Company to the Crown; it became incumbent on Parliament to see that an effective remedy was applied to these evils, and that by clear, precise, and judicious rules steadily enforced, the national bounty should not only not be squandered, but should be rendered effective to the civilization, improvement, and comfort of the population who are its objects.

But looking at the statements contained in the official documents now submitted to Parliament, where, we confidently ask, could the same results be produced at so cheap a rate as at Sierra Leone? If we examine the present scale of expense for the maintenance of the liberated Africans, we shall find it difficult to specify a single spot, on either side of the Atlantic, where similar advantages could be enjoyed by them, and where similar benefits could be conferred upon them, for more than double the expense that is now incurred.

But we shall be told of the deadliness of the climate, of the dreadful waste of human life which it causes, and of the still more dreadful waste which it must hereafter occasion.—Now we have no hesitation to admit, that as respects Europeans, and more especially European troops, this objection would have a force which could not be resisted, if the mortality which it justly depicts were necessary and unavoidable, instead of being as it is, so uncalled-for and gratuitous, as actually to involve a cruel and wanton sacrifice of human life. We maintain that there does not now exist, and that there never did exist, any satisfactory reason for exposing

the lives of British soldiers, and especially soldiers of the description selected for Sierra Leone, to the risks of a climate where intemperance is to such a sure warrant of death, and where black soldiers would have been both infinitely more safe and infinitely more serviceable than whites.

The bad character of those soldiers may be inferred from the following communication of Mr. Hay, the Under-Secretary of State to Mr. Sullivan of the War-Office, respecting the reduction of the African corps, dated 23d January, 1829.

"No difficulty, it is conceived, can exist in disposing of the native men: they may be located among the liberated Africans. But Sir George Murray is not enabled to suggest what measures should be taken for disposing of those European soldiers who are serving in the corps on terms of commuted punishment, for offences of the nature of which the Secretary of State has not been apprised. From all the information, however, which has from time to time been received at this department, respecting the general bad conduct of the European soldiers of the Royal African Corps, Sir George Murray is compelled to think that it would be inexpedient and even dangerous to set them at large; and if they cannot be drafted into West India regiments, or it should not be deemed convenient to bring them home, there would seem to be no alternative but to continue them embodied in the two companies of the African corps which it is proposed to retain, and to supply the casualties among them by Africans."

In other words, they are such bad subjects that they must be allowed to remain in that deathful climate as the shortest and cheapest way of getting rid of them.—And yet these are the men with whose presence and example Sierra Leone has been afflicted, and of the effect of whose crimes and of whose profligate habits that colony must bear the reproach. On this subject let the official documents before us speak.

"These soldiers," says Mr. Surgeon Bell, "were of the worst description; men who drank to the greatest excess; and, when in town, it was a very common occurrence, of a morning, to find a half dozen of white soldiers lying about the streets beastly intoxicated.

"It is an undoubted fact, in my own mind, that drunkenness more strongly predisposes the constitutions of people in this country to fevers, (and I may say excites them) than almost any other habits." Papers of 1830, p. 31.

Mr. Ferguson, Surgeon of the Royal African Corps, states as follows:—

"The climate of Sierra Leone shews little or no morbid peculiarity of effect on persons born in Africa." "On Europeans it is productive of fevers of the intermittent, bilious, remittent and continued types, of dysentery and diarrhoea, and of the numerous train of complaints called organic visceral diseases and visceral obstructions, which last are rarely found idiopathic, and generally occur as the sequelæ of febrile diseases." (Ibid. p. 77.) He then enters into a detail of mortality among the Euro-

pean troops, and closes it with "remarking, that from the very dissolute lives led by the soldiers, they do not afford the surest criterion for judging of the influence of the climate on European constitutions, as I am convinced that a great part of the foregoing melancholy detail may be directly ascribed to causes which were entirely within their own control." (Ibid. p. 79.)

We add the testimony of Dr. Sweeney, Surgeon to the forces:—

"The Colony of Sierra Leone has some important advantages over the other settlements; a greater extent of cleared country, a steady range of temperature, and a plentiful supply of excellent water. The Gambia has not that regularity of temperature, and the water is bad; and at Cape Coast the water is not only bad, but deficient in supply, and a great source of guinea worm, at least such was the case the year I was there."

"Bad as the climate is, and though it is too frequent that the local causes are not under one's control, still there are many of the exciting that are; and from a disregard of them, disease and death are often brought on by the thoughtless Europeans; such as the heedless exposure to the sun, night dews, cold and wet, and intemperance. Nothing is more common than for the troops to be so intoxicated that many cannot walk home to their barracks; they sleep among the grass all night, and, very likely, when they awake they find themselves drenched to the skin with rain. Others who may have reached their quarters, after being a short time in bed get heated from the stimulus of the liquor; they then turn out for the cool air, perhaps with their bodies covered with perspiration; here the damp of the night will give a sudden check to perspiration; and what is more likely than fever to follow? Notwithstanding the generality of the men are of loose moral characters, I think many of their irregularities proceed from the forlorn state they are placed in, removed for ever from their country, families, and friends, and possibly their own earthly existence short. To dispel such distressing reflections they generally fly to the rum bottle for relief, as their usual expression is, 'A short life and a merry one.' The present ration is not adequate to keep up health; the beef is always bad, and almost destitute of nourishment; a return to the small rations they had last year would contribute both to their health and comfort." (Ibid pp. 83 and 84.)

Will it be credited, that without the fair ground of any necessity, nay, with a vast preponderance of evil over good, we should have continued to send European officers and soldiers in such numbers to the African coast? It was an inconsiderate and wanton expenditure of British life for purposes which would have been infinitely better answered by native troops; than whom no troops have proved themselves more worthy of confidence; and on whom, as Mr. Ferguson observes, the "climate of Sierra Leone shows no morbid peculiarity of effect." Why indeed might not these troops be also officered by individuals of the black or colored

classes? Nay, why might not all (or nearly all) the civil offices of the Colony be filled from the same classes?

This objection to retaining Sierra Leone, therefore, has no foundation, except in the infatuation, for in this light we must regard it, which permitted such a needless sacrifice of European life.

But after all, this objection comes with an ill grace from those who, with their eyes open to the facts of the case, have clamored incessantly respecting the sacrifice of European life at Sierra Leone, and have maintained an uniform and studied silence respecting the far more costly sacrifice of such life, which our West India Colonies entail upon us. That incurred for Africa has been transient and of short duration, and we trust has ceased for ever, at least when the requisite casualties for sweeping off the existing number shall have taken effect. But the sacrifice incurred for the West Indies is very far more extensive; it has endured for generations; and it is now proceeding, and promises, if Parliament do not interfere, to be permanent.—We have long wished to see exhibited to the British public the dreadful roll of disease and death, which, since the year 1790, the military annals of the West Indies would unfold to view. It would sicken them still more of the slavery which this mortality has been incurred to uphold. The account has often been called for, but as often refused by those who best know the ghastly character of the suppressed record. In the last session of parliament, (2d of June, 1829,) a motion to that effect was made and actually assented to by the House of Commons, as appears by the following entry in the votes of that house. "West Indies' mortality in the navy and army. Return *ordered*, 'shewing the number of troops stationed in the different colonies of the West Indies, and the number of deaths which have occurred in each year since June, 1810, distinguishing European from Colonial corps,' " &c.

Now, not only has this return, though *ordered*, not been produced, but the Secretary of War, we understand, actually refuses to produce it, and the reason we believe to be that the account is too horrifying for the public eye. We trust, however, that the House of Commons will feel it to be their duty to enforce a compliance with so just and reasonable and necessary a requisition. Let us, at least, know what we pay for the crime of slavery, not only in treasure, but in blood.

We will add no more, at present, except to state, as a proof that Sierra Leone is not unfavorable to the health of the black and colored classes, that the Maroons have increased there, and that in 1828, the births among the liberated Africans, in the villages, are stated to have been 461, viz. 234 males and 227 females; and the deaths, 390, viz. 213 males and 177 females. The whole population of the liberated Africans, in the villages, in that year, exclusive of 2562 persons resident in Freetown, or at the timber factories, or elsewhere employed, was as follows;—

Males—above fourteen years of age, -	6294	
under that age, - - -	2813	
		9107
Females—above fourteen years of age, -	3702	
under that age, - - -	2195	
		5897
		15004

What makes this result the more remarkable is, that in the course of the preceding year, 2458 liberated captives, in a state of disease and emaciation such as has been already described, had been added to the population; and that the proportion of adult males to females is nearly two to one.

After the above sheets had passed through the press, we met with the West India Reporter, No. XXVIII, which professes to give a view of the present state of Sierra Leone. It will be found curiously to illustrate the observations with which we commenced the present article. It has received, however, unconsciously to us, so full and complete an answer in the preceding pages, as to render one additional word, for the purpose of refutation, unnecessary.

By way of set-off to our statement of the cost of slavery, (No 57), the Editors have given us what they call "an *unpublished official document*," made up to the end of 1826, of the cost of Sierra Leone. This "unpublished official document," we believe to be nothing more than such a modification of those mendacious statements of Blackwood, which have been already so effectually exposed as they think the public will swallow. If the document they speak of be in existence, why do they not produce it? We do not believe that any such document exists. Indeed it bears on its front the characters of forgery. And yet it is issued as an *official document*, under the sanction of the West India Committee. A farther presumption of the fabricated character of this pretended document may be drawn from the last number of the Quarterly Review, (No. LXXXIV. p. 524) a work which has shown itself almost as bitterly hostile to Sierra Leone as Mr. Macqueen himself. Its words are, "The whole sum expended upon it *at present*, is ridiculously small, compared with the statements which have been put forth on the subject." Quere by Mr. Macqueen and the West India Reporter?

One word more: the authors of the West India Reporter wish it to be understood, that the original founders of Sierra Leone have continued to conduct it since it was transferred to the Crown in 1808, and that it is their plans which have been followed by the Colonial minister. Now the fact is, and it is well known to each successive Colonial minister, that since the year 1808, their advice, respecting the Colony, has never been asked, nor have their suggestions respecting it been attended to, when given unasked; and moreover, that since then no appointment has taken place to

the offices of governor or judge on their recommendation: nor has any individual been appointed to those offices who was even personally known to them beforehand. They are perfectly guiltless, therefore, either of the success or the failure which, during the last twenty years, may have attended the progress of the Colony.

Fifteenth Anniversary of the American Colonization Society.

The Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held on Monday evening, the 16th January, in the Hall of the House of Representatives of the United States. At the hour appointed, (half past 6 o'clock) the Hall was filled to overflowing with an assembly comprising many of the Officers of Government, Members of both Houses of Congress, distinguished strangers and citizens, among whom were seen a large number of the fair Ladies of our Metropolis. Many were compelled to retire, being unable to obtain admission. The Hon. CHARLES FENTON MERCER, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, took the Chair.

The following Gentlemen gave in their names as Delegates to the Meeting:—

From the Aux. Col. Society of Canfield, Trumbull county, Ohio.

Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY.

From the Worcester County Col. Society, Mass.

Hon. JAMES G. KENDALL.

From the Albemarle Colonization Society, Va.

THOMAS W. GILMER,

JAMES H. TERRIL.

From the Wilmington Society, Delaware.

Hon. ARNOLD NAUDAIN.

From the Newark Col. Society, New Jersey.

Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

Hon. SILAS CONDICT.

From the Zanesville and Putnam County Society, Ohio.

Hon. W. W. IRVIN.

From the Crawford County Society, Penn.

Hon. JOHN BANKS.

From the N. H. State Colonization Society.

Hon. SAMUEL BELL.

From the Washington Aux. Col. Society, Penn.

Hon. THOMAS M'KENNON.

From Caldwell County Aux. Col. Society, N. C.

Hon. C. LYON.

From the Westchester County Society, Penn.

JESSE KERZEY.

From the Society of Friends in N. Carolina.

JEREMIAH HUBBARD,

ALLEN HILL.

From the Georgetown Col. Society, D. C.

Rev. JAMES M'VEAN,

JAMES DUNLOP, Esq.

THOMAS TURNER, Esq.

From the State Col. Society of Va.

Hon. Governor TYLER,

Hon. ANDREW STEPHENSON,

Chief Justice MARSHALL.

From the Alexandria Col. Society, D. C.

Rev. Mr. HARRISON,

HUGH C. SMITH, Esq.

Vermont State Col. Society.

Hon. Mr. PRENTISS,

Hon. Mr. SEYMOUR.

Windham County Society, Conn.

Hon. Mr. YOUNG.

From the Young Men's Missionary Society.

Rev. Mr. DURBIN.

The Rev. Dr. LAURIE, after the organization of the Meeting, addressed the Throne of Grace.

Parts of the Annual Report of the Board of Managers, with the following highly interesting letters from the venerable Lafayette, Ex-President James Madison and Chief Justice Marshall, were read by the Rev. R. R. Gurley, the Secretary, to whom they were addressed.

PARIS, October 29, 1831.

My Dear Sir: I am much obliged to you for the Reports you have the kindness to send. The progressing state of our Liberia establishment is to me

a source of enjoyment, and the most lively interest. Proud as I am of the honor of being one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, I only regret that I cannot make myself more useful. Permit me to request every information in your power. My whole family join in the desire to receive, besides the Reports, the regular files of the Liberia Herald, extracts of which, we shall take care to have published.

Remember me to our friends, and believe me most truly, your affectionate friend,

LAFAYETTE.

When the Society meet, be pleased to present my wishes, gratitude, and respect.

MONTPELIER, December 29, 1831.

Dear Sir: I received, in due time, your letter of the 21st ult. and with due sensibility to the subject of it. Such, however, has been the effect of a painful rheumatism on my general condition, as well as in disqualifying my fingers for the use of the pen, that I could not do justice "to the principles and measures of the Colonization Society in all the great and various relations they sustain to our own country and to Africa," if my views of them could have the value which your partiality supposes. I may observe, in brief, that the Society had always my good wishes, though with hopes of its success less sanguine than were entertained by others found to have been the better judges; and, that I feel the greatest pleasure at the progress already made by the Society, and the encouragement to encounter remaining difficulties afforded by the earlier and greater ones already overcome. Many circumstances at the present moment seem to concur in brightening the prospects of the Society and cherishing the hope that the time will come, when the dreadful calamity which has so long afflicted our country and filled so many with despair, will be gradually removed and by means consistent with justice, peace and the general satisfaction: thus giving to our country the full enjoyment of the blessings of liberty, and to the world the full benefit of its great example. I never considered the main difficulty of the great work as lying in the deficiency of emancipations, but in an inadequacy of asylums for such a growing mass of population, and in the great expense of removing it to its new home. The spirit of private manumission as the laws may permit and the exiles may consent, is increasing and will increase; and there are sufficient indications that the public authorities in slaveholding States are looking forward to interpositions in different forms that must have a powerful effect. With respect to the new abode for the emigrants, all agree that the choice made by the Society is rendered peculiarly appropriate by considerations which need not be repeated, and if other situations should not be found eligible receptacles for a portion of them, the prospects in Africa seem to be expanding in a highly encouraging degree.

In contemplating the pecuniary resources needed for the removal of

such a number to so great a distance, my thoughts and hopes have been long turned to the rich fund presented in the western lands of the Nation, which will soon entirely cease to be under a pledge for another object. The great one in question is truly of a national character, and it is known that distinguished patriots not dwelling in slave-holding States have viewed the object in that light and would be willing to let the national domain be a resource in effecting it.

Should it be remarked that the States, though all may be interested in relieving our country from the colored population, they are not equally so; it is but fair to recollect, that the sections most to be benefitted, are those whose cessions created the fund to be disposed of.

I am aware of the constitutional obstacle which has presented itself; but if the general will be reconciled to an application of the territorial fund to the removal of the colored population, a grant to Congress of the necessary authority could be carried, with little delay, through the forms of the Constitution.

Sincerely wishing an increasing success to the labors of the Society, I pray you to be assured of my esteem, and to accept my friendly salutations.

JAMES MADISON.

RICHMOND, Dec. 14, 1831.

Dear Sir: I received your letter of the 7th, in the course of the mail, but it was not accompanied by the documents you mention.

I undoubtedly feel a deep interest in the success of the Society, but, if I had not long since formed a resolution against appearing in print on any occasion, I should now be unable to comply with your request. In addition to various occupations which press on me very seriously, the present state of my family is such as to prevent my attempting to prepare any thing for publication.

The great object of the Society, I presume, is to obtain pecuniary aids. Application will undoubtedly be made, I hope successfully, to the several State Legislatures by the societies formed within them respectively. It is extremely desirable that they should pass permanent laws on the subject, and the excitement produced by the late insurrection makes this a favorable moment for the friends of the Colony to press for such acts. It would be also desirable, if such a direction could be given to State Legislation as might have some tendency to incline the people of color to migrate. This, however, is a subject of much delicacy. Whatever may be the success of our endeavors to obtain acts for permanent aids, I have no doubt that our applications for immediate contributions will receive attention. It is possible, though not probable, that more people of color may be disposed to migrate than can be provided for with the funds the Society may be enabled to command. Under this impression I suggested, some years past, to one or two of the Board of Managers, to allow a small ad-

ditional bounty in lands to those who would pay their own passage in whole or in part. The suggestion, however, was not approved.

It is undoubtedly of great importance to retain the countenance and protection of the General Government. Some of our cruisers stationed on the coast of Africa would, at the same time, interrupt the slave trade—a horrid traffic detested by all good men, and would protect the vessels and commerce of the Colony from pirates who infest those seas. The power of the government to afford this aid is not, I believe, contested. I regret that its power to grant pecuniary, aid is not equally free from question. On this subject, I have always thought and still think that the proposition made by Mr. King, in the Senate, is the most unexceptionable, and the most effective that can be devised.

The fund would probably operate as rapidly as would be desirable, when we take into view the other resources which might come in aid of it, and its application would be, perhaps, less exposed to those constitutional objections which are made in the South than the application of money drawn from the Treasury and raised by taxes. The lands are the property of the United States, and have heretofore been disposed of by the government under the idea of absolute ownership. The cessions of the several States convey them to the General Government for the common benefit without prescribing any limits to the judgment of Congress, or any rule by which that judgment shall be exercised. The cession of Virginia indeed seems to look to an apportionment of the fund among the States, "according to their several respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure." But this cession was made at a time when the lands were believed to be the only available fund for paying the debts of the United States and supporting their Government. This condition has probably been supposed to be controled by the existing constitution, which gives Congress "power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territories or the property belonging to the U. S. It is certain that the donations made for the roads and colleges are not in proportion to the part borne by each State of the general expenditure. The removal of our colored population is, I think, a common object, by no means confined to the slave States, although they are more immediately interested in it. The whole Union would be strengthened by it, and relieved from a danger, whose extent can scarcely be estimated. It lessens very much in my estimation, the objection in a political view to the application of this ample fund, that our lands are becoming an object for which the States are to scramble, and which threatens to sow the seeds of discord among us instead of being what they might be—a source of national wealth.

I am, dear sir, with great and respectful esteem,

Your obedient servant,

J. MARSHALL.

When the reading of the Report and the above letters was concluded, the Hon. Mr. VANCE, of Ohio, moved the following Resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Report of the Board of Managers be accepted, and that 10,000 copies be printed for the use of the Society.

On motion of Rev. LEONARD BACON,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the friends of this Society, in all parts of the country, to make themselves fully acquainted with its claims and merits as a benevolent Institution, and as such, to plead for it with the public; and especially to present its plan to the free people of color as an Institution designed primarily and most immediately for their good.

On motion by the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts,

Resolved, That the colonization of the coast of Africa is the most efficient mode of suppressing the slave trade and civilizing the African Continent.

On motion by the Hon. Mr. ARCHER, of Virginia,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Auxiliary Societies, and friends of the association generally, to avail themselves of the present moment, to address earnest appeals to their respective State Legislatures, for attention and aid to the great object of the Institution.

On motion,*

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be instructed to prepare and present, at as early a day as convenient, a respectful memorial to both Houses of Congress, soliciting such aid to the object of the Society as in their wisdom they may be pleased to grant.

On motion of Hon. Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to J. H. M'Clure, Esq. of Newport, Kentucky, for his munificent subscription to this Institution, of ten thousand dollars payable in ten annual instalments, of which the first has been received; and that the friends of African Colonization be invited to do all in their power to obtain ten or more subscriptions of equal liberality, as suggested by him.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. BATES, of Massachusetts,

Resolved, That this Society is entitled to the support of all the Friends of Christianity as essentially conduced to promote the moral and religious interests of the African race.

On motion of WALTER JONES, Esq.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Society of Friends in North Carolina for the aid which they have liberally and repeatedly rendered to the cause of African Colonization.

On motion of Rev. Dr. FITCH, Professor of Theology in New Haven,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to such Clergymen and

* This Resolution was to have been moved by the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, but the great crowd and feeble health, prevented his remaining at the meeting.

congregations, as have during the last year, taken up collections for it, on, or about the 4th of July, and that all the churches and congregations in the United States be invited annually to unite in a measure so happily adapted to promote the interests of this Institution.

On motion by B. L. LEAR, Esq.

Resolved, That the several Auxiliary Col. Societies be assured of the gratitude of this Institution for the efficient and liberal aid granted by them during the year, and that they be requested, at this interesting crisis, to renew their efforts to extend the influence and augment the funds of the Society.

On motion of Rev. WALTER COLTON, of the U. S. Navy,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be given to the Treasurer, Richard Smith, Esq. for his long continued, able, and gratuitous services.

On motion by Rev. Dr. LAURIE,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Hon. C. F. Mercer, for the dignity and ability with which he has presided on this occasion.

The Society then proceeded to an election of officers for the ensuing year.

Reports of Agents.

(Continued from p. 245.)

The Rev. J. K. Converse received a commission during the last summer for two months, but was unable to spend more than one month in the service of the Society. His field was New Jersey and Delaware, but he visited only places in the former State. The following is extracted from his interesting Report.

Rev. and Dear Sir: My labors were commenced on the 10th of June and closed on the 8th of July. During this time, I visited the following places, in most of which, meetings were called and addressed in behalf of colonization, and measures of some kind adopted for raising funds; viz: Princeton, New Brunswick, Bound Brook, Summerville, Newark, Elizabethtown, Orange, Bloomfield, Rahway, Morristown, Mendham, Springfield, Trenton and Cranberry.

Princeton.—New Jersey has a State Society, bearing the name of the commonwealth. It was once efficient; and it still embraces among its officers men, to whom the cause of colonization is greatly indebted; but it has been in a languishing condition for two or three years past. Most of its Managers reside in this place. I endeavored to get a meeting of their Board and succeeded. At this meeting it was voted unanimously, to raise for the use of the Parent Society, \$250, in Princeton and its vicinity.

Brunswick.—I delivered a discourse on the subject of my Agency in the Presbyterian Church, on Sabbath, June 19th, and a collection was subsequently taken up, amounting to \$25 59. In the evening, preached in the Reformed Dutch Church of Brunswick, and took up a collection for the Society of \$23 85.

On the Saturday evening previous, had the pleasure of meeting the Rev. Professors and students of Rutgers College, in the College Chapel—a lively interest was manifested in your cause. The propriety of the students forming themselves into a society, having it for one object to collect information respecting the free colored population of our land, was commended to their attention in a short address. The plan was received with approbation, and a committee was accordingly appointed to draft a constitution and make other arrangements for organizing such a society.

Bound Brook.—At this place a meeting was called and a Society formed Auxiliary to your Board, and measures were adopted for raising a small fund which has probably been transmitted, ere this, by the Rev. Mr. Rodgers, the President of the Society.

Summerville.—This is the shiretown of Summerset County. At a numerous meeting held in this place, a County Society was organized, and two managers appointed for every township in the county, whose duty it is to collect funds and promote the interests of the general cause in their respective fields of labor. From this Society, I think you may safely calculate on efficient aid.

At Rahway, I found a flourishing Society already engaged in the work, and, therefore, made no special effort there.

At Springfield, they have no Society, and it was thought inexpedient to attempt to form one. It was decided to take a subscription or collection near the 4th of July, which was done. The amount, \$15, has been forwarded to me by the Rev. Mr. Doolittle.

Morristown, June 29th, visited this place, found a flourishing Society and many liberal hearted friends to colonization. Arrangements were made for celebrating the 4th of July, with reference to the cause of colonization. A Fair was given by the Ladies of the town for the same object. Having engagements at Newark and Elizabethtown, on the 4th of July, I did not attend their celebration, but was informed that the whole amount raised on the occasion, was \$380 or \$400; a part, or all of which, has been transmitted to your Treasury.

At Mendham, they had no systematic plan of aiding your enterprise, but gave encouragement of speedily adopting some measures to secure for it a permanent interest. A collection was taken on the 3rd July in the Rev. Mr. Johnson's Church, which, I learn, has been forwarded by him.

Newark.—On Sabbath evening, July 3rd, I attended a general meeting in the 1st Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Mr. Hamilton's, and preached a sermon in behalf of the cause. The collections were deferred, to be taken up in the several churches on the next Sabbath. The next morning a meeting was held of the Newark Colonization Society. At this meeting, and during the two or three following days, the names of about 20 persons were obtained, who engaged to pay \$20 each, the price of sending one emigrant to Liberia. This subscription, together with the annual contributions of their Society and the collections in the churches, will make about \$600, raised in Newark, the present year, for the use of your Board. For this success your Board are greatly indebted to the efforts of a few influential friends resident in the place.

Elizabethtown.—A meeting was held at Elizabethtown on the same day, (July 4th) in the Rev. Dr. McDowell's Church. After a statement of the object of the meeting, together with the wants and claims of the American Colonization Society, in several appropriate addresses, a pledge was unanimously given of \$250, or a sum sufficient to send out 10 emigrants, to be raised in that town; and proper persons were appointed to obtain subscriptions to this amount as soon as practicable.

Bloomfield, Orange and Cranberry, were visited, but very little was accomplished, owing to peculiar circumstances. Some aid, however, may be expected from each of these places.

Trenton.—I visited this place about the middle of July—preached in the Rev. J. W. Alexander's Church, and took up a collection amounting to \$16 94. An efficient Society *might*, and probably soon *will*, be formed there for aiding the Parent Institution.

Dr. Latta, who recently received a commission of Agency for the State of Ohio, writes—

CINCINNATI, December 1, 1831.

Sir: Having received my commission as the Agent of the Colonization Society for the State of Ohio, I commenced my work in Cincinnati, it being my place of residence. I delivered an address on the evening of the 12th October, 1831; raised a collection of \$11 20. We then proceeded to the formation of a Society, that consists of 120 members, 19 of whom are life members, at \$10 each. Amount \$190. Fifty-five of those who became annual subscribers, gave \$56. And there are 46 members, whose amount is not fixed; many of whom, we think, will become life members. It was not done at that meeting for want of time; but the whole will be completed at a meeting appointed on the 23th of this month; at which time, I am to deliver another address. We hope, on that occasion, to do more than on the former. We think the people in Cincinnati, when the subject is fairly understood, will do much. I have thought (if you think it best) of forming a Society in every church in this city. The Society we have just formed, is called the Miami Colonization Society, and is auxiliary to the Parent Institution. The officers of this Society, are as follows:—

WILLIAM NEFF, *President*.

Rev. O. M. SPENCER, *Vice-President*.

JOSIAH LAWRENCE, *Treasurer*

HENRY E. SPENCER, *Secretary*.

Managers.—Mr. Carnele, David Fisher, S. Williams, Rev. W. B. Christee, Rev. T. A. Morris, L. Quinton, E. Thorp, George Parcels. Rev. John Boyd, C. Mau-ro, J. Jorden, Rev. E. W. Lehan, C. Williams, Lewis H. Lee, T. Jorden.

I also delivered an address in Hamilton, Butler County; raised a collection of \$8 87. October 24, delivered an address in Newcomb, Preble County; raised a collection of \$1 90. October 28th, delivered an address in Eaton, Preble County; raised a collection of \$4 45, and \$20 was subscribed to a constitution for the purpose of forming an Auxiliary. October 29th, delivered an address in Winchester; raised a collection of \$2 87 1-2. Novem. 1st, delivered an address in German Town; raised a collection of \$4 77. November 8th, delivered an address in New Richmond, Clermont County; raised a collection of \$4 14—added 22 members to the Society; amount of subscription \$14. November 13th, delivered an address in Bethel, Clermont County, raised a collection of \$5—formed a Society of 71 members; amount of subscription \$53. This Society is called the Bethel Colonization Society, and is auxiliary to the Parent Institution. Officers, Rev. Aaron Sargent, President; Edward Sinks, Vice-President; Randolph M. Sinks, Secretary; Dr. Wm. Thompson, Treasurer; Zachariah Riley, Rev. Moses Warden, James Mus-grove, Samuel Beck, and John K. Morris, Managers.

“November 17th, delivered an address in Georgetown, Brown County; raised a collection of \$7 31—formed a Society of 33 members—amount of subscriptions \$33. This Society is called the Brownstown Colonization Society, and is Auxilia-

ry to the Parent Institution. Officers, Rev. Robert Hall, President; James Deanis, Vice-President; John Shepherd, Secretary; Samuel Glaize, Treasurer; Thos. W. Sargent, J. Purdam, M. Day, Mr. Finley and A. King, Managers.

"November 19th, delivered an address in Ripley, Brown County; raised a collection of \$7 40—added 26 members to the Society; amount of subscriptions not known.

"Received of the Treasurer of the Ripley Colonization Society, \$1 as a donation from Major James Ferrier; received of the Rev. John Brown, \$10 collected by him on the 4th July, at Portsmouth, Ohio. He will expect you to send him the African Repository; direct to Portsmouth, Ohio. Received also, of the Rev. H. O. Sheldon, \$10 75—collected by him on the 4th of July, at Wooster, Ohio. He will also expect the African Repository."

The Rev. John Crosby is now engaged successfully in the service of the Society in the State of Pennsylvania. The following extracts will give a view of his efforts.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24, 1831.

Rev. and Dear Sir: I proceeded soon after I wrote you, to Trenton, N. J. where I remained until the 16th instant. While there, I addressed a meeting of citizens from various parts of the State at which the speaker of the Assembly presided. Mr. Frelinghuysen and Mr. Elman followed me with resolutions and addresses. On the Sabbath, I presented the objects and claims of the Society, in the Baptist, Methodist, and Episcopal Churches. There was a great concourse of strangers in Trenton, while I was there, and it is believed the subject of colonization was very generally discussed. I, however, received while there \$207 52—of which sum, \$104 52 were collected from the inhabitants of Trenton, \$53 were subscribed by the members of the Legislature, and other strangers in the city, and \$50 was a draft from Roswell L. Colt, which came to me through the hands of Mr. Frelinghuysen. A meeting was held of a few individuals, with a view to the promotion of an auxiliary for the city of Trenton, and a constitution was adopted. In consideration, however, of the thinness of the meeting, it adjourned to the following week, when, I presume, the organization of the Society was completed.

On the 16th, I went to Lawrenceville, and addressed a congregation in the evening. At the close of the meeting, I received \$15 68, and more was subscribed—and I left the subscription to be increased. I left the city of Philadelphia on Saturday last, and spent the Sabbath in Burlington—addressed the Baptist and Methodist congregations on that day, and a small assembly on Monday evening. Owing to peculiar circumstances, I received nothing from the Episcopal Society—though I am encouraged to hope they will contribute something in the course of a few weeks. From others in Burlington, I received \$24 79, of which sum, \$8 36 were the result of a collection in the Methodist Church. On Tuesday I proceeded to Mount Holly, where I was disappointed of a meeting, in consequence of a mistake about the appointment, and a very unpleasant evening. I had an appointment at Bristol, Pennsylvania, which prevented my being at Mount Holly over a second night; I, however, received \$14 from a few individuals, who chiefly belong to the Episcopal Society. I regretted exceedingly, that I had not an opportunity of addressing the people at Mount Holly, as I found less information there, upon the subject, than I had before observed. On Wednesday, I returned to Bristol, and by the advice of the Episcopal clergyman, I deferred my meeting there to another occasion.

I should have stated above, that \$30 of what was contributed in Trenton, were

from a few ladies in St. Michael's Church, to constitute their pastor, Rev. Frederick Beasly, D. D. a life member.

READING, PA. Dec. 23, 1831.

While at Philadelphia, I preached in six different churches on Sundays, on the subject of the Society. The ladies in those congregations, I think, will make their pastors life members. They have done it already in one congregation—others are now engaged in doing it, and should I return in the spring, I have no doubt that object may be secured with respect to a great many of the ministers in Philadelphia.

I enclosed, a few weeks since, a draft for \$220 upon the U. States' Bank to the Treasurer of the Society, accompanying which, was an account of my collections up to my arrival in Philadelphia; I presume it has been received, though I have had no acknowledgment of it. I think a public meeting may be held in Philadelphia with considerable success in the spring.

I came to Reading (Berks County) the 15th instant—preached on the Colonization subject, Sabbath evening, in the Presbyterian Church, and gave a public lecture during the week. The prevailing influenza, however, and the severity of the cold caused a very thin attendance. I have collected about \$145 in this place, and organized a Society, with the exception of appointing the officers, which was deferred to an adjourned meeting, when it was expected there would be a more full attendance.

POTTSVILLE, SCUYLKILL COUNTY, Dec. 26.

I left Reading the 24th instant—spent the Sabbath at Owinsburg, a small German village. I there delivered an address, and received \$20 from a few individuals, and \$12 from strangers who were present.

As to Pottsville, I have not visited a place, where I have been greeted with half the interest as is here manifested. I shall probably get no money now, as the population are peculiarly situated, but a Society will doubtless be organized, which will hereafter contribute generously.

I am highly gratified with the reception which I have met with since leaving Philadelphia. The people are rousing to this cause. With one voice they demand that Government should interfere. And to show their sincerity, they cheerfully contribute individually to the enterprise.

WILLIAMSPORT, LYCOMING COUNTY, Jan. 9, 1832.

My last was dated at Pottsville. I delivered an address in that place and formed a Society. No subscriptions were made at the time, but I am much mistaken, if that Society does not prove an efficient one. The town is suffering now from great depreciation of business. But it must eventually rise; its mountains contain coal enough to warm the world. Leaving Pottsville, I crossed over to Sunbury, on the Susquehanna, and the history of my doings since, is as follows:—On the 30th ult. I lectured at Sunbury. On the 1st inst. (Sabbath) I delivered two discourses at Northumberland—on the 3rd, lectured at Danville—on the 5th, at Milton—6th, at Derrstown and on the 8th (Sabbath), at Muncy. My collection at Sunbury, was \$35—at Northumberland, 39 81—at Danville, \$103 28—at Milton, \$45 50—at Derrstown, \$41, and at Muncy, \$44—total in eleven days, \$308 59. It should be remarked, to the credit of Danville, that a collection of \$50 was made for the Society on the 4th of July. The village contains but 700 inhabitants. If a like liberality characterised the country generally, the Col. Society would not lack for funds. At Northumberland, I put things in train for the formation of an Auxiliary. At Danville, it was thought they did not need a Society, and after the specimen I had of the li-

berality of its citizens, I was very willing to leave the matter to be decided by themselves. Their hearts, it is believed, bind them to the Colonization cause, more strongly than constitutions or subscriptions can. In some of the other places named, perhaps auxiliaries will be formed. In any event, I think, they will remember the Society on the 4th of July. Many whom I see, and from whom I receive donations, have known scarcely any thing of the operations of the Society before. Hundreds of minds have been roused to the subject during the last fortnight, who, perhaps, knew that there was such an institution as the Col. Society—and knew nothing more.

January 10—I lectured in this place this evening—shall make but a small collection, but they promise to make the greater effort in July. My rout hence is to Jerseyshore, Bellfonte (perhaps Huntingdon), Lewistown to Harrisburg, where I shall probably be in ten or twelve days. If you wish to make any communication, please to direct to Harrisburg.

From all I see, I am satisfied, that what the public need to bring them up to this enterprise, is *light*. I have been surprised to find so little information upon this subject through most of my rout to this place. Let light be given, and Africa will not stretch out her supplicating hand in vain. I am daily more and more convinced that this is a noble cause. Who can but feel for bleeding Africa? She is a spectacle to the world. Her sufferings are without a parallel. Her cries must be heard.



From Liberia.

The most encouraging intelligence has been received up to December, from the Colony by the *Brig Criterion*. The emigrants by that vessel, after a very long passage, arrived in safety, and had experienced no mortality, from the effects of the climate. The anniversary of the victory over the natives in 1822 was celebrated with much spirit on the 1st of December. The *Liberia Herald* gives a flattering account of the increasing trade and enterprise of the settlers. After mentioning the valuable products of Grand Bassa, the *Herald* observes:

"The beach is lined with Liberians of all ages, from twelve to fifty years, eager in the pursuit of traffic, and in the acquisition of Camwood; and it is astonishing what little time is necessary to qualify, even the youngest, to drive as hard a bargain as any roving merchant from the land of steady habits, with his assortment of tin-ware, nutmegs, books, or dry goods. Here the simile ends—for it is to be wished that our Liberians would follow their prototype in the mother country throughout, and be as careful in keeping as in acquiring.

"The Liberian is certainly a great man, and what is more, by the natives he is considered a white man, though many degrees from that stand—for to be thought acquainted with the white man's fashions, and to be treated as one, are considered as marks of great distinction among the Bassa and other nations."

Contributions

*To the American Colonization Society, from 12th January,
1832, to 7th February, 1832.*

Micajah Fairfield, of Granville, Ohio, for the Repository for one year,	2
Miss Julia Creighton, 11 years old, daughter of Hon W Creighton, of Ohio, for proceeds of work done by herself, per Rev Wm Meade,	5
Collections by Moses Allen, of New York, as follows:—	
From Bowery Pres Ch N Y per Rev J Woodbridge,	36 43
Durham, Greene co N Y Female Charitable Society, per Harriet Hand, Treasurer,	7
First Cong'l Ch Sheffield, Ms per Rev J Bradford, Pres Cong Huntington, L I per Rev Mr Brown, ...	9 84
Congregation at Dansville, N York,	7 78
Rev J Joyce—a donation, from a captain of a small vessel sailing from New Bedford, for the circulation of the scriptures in Liberia,	7 87
Ref Dutch Ch Ithica, N Y per Rev A M Mann, sen	5
Cong'l Soc Orwell, Vt Rev Sherman Kellog, pastor,	14
Do Oswego, Tioga co N Y Rev A Putman,	12
First Pres Ch Plattsburgh, per Rev Moses Chase, .	24 55
Rev J T Adams, of Plattsburgh,	23 53
Grand Jury, Greene co N Y	2 39
Dutch Ref'd Ch Catskill, Rev J N Wyckoff, pastor,	4 62
One of the Agents,	6
Pres and Meth Societies, in Chazy, Clinton co N Y per A Scott, Esq	14
Asso Ref'd Ch Newburgh, per Rev J McCarrell, ..	11 06
Rev J Sickles, pastor of Ref'd Dutch Ch Kinderhook, N York,	14 28
Mulberry st Church, (taken some time since) per Rev A McClay,	23 25
Ref'd Dutch Ch Bergen, N Y per Rev B C Taylor,	18
Jasper Corning, on G Smith's plan,	6 63
First Pres Ch Newburg, per Rev J Johnson,	100
A young man of Jackson, Louisiana,.....	19
Collections by Rev J K Converse, Agent, as follows, viz:—	5
Presbyterian Church, Brunswick, \$25 59	
Dutch Church, do 23 85	
Enclosed to him, do 3	
Rev Mr Dewitt,..... 1	
At Springfield, 15	
At Trenton, 16 94	
	85 38
Deduct expenses and compensation, 45 38	— 40
Rev J Caldwell, Chapel Hill, N C on account of his annual subscription of \$10 for 2 last years, per J C Dunn, 20	
Daniel McMillan, Chester C H as follows—	
for Repository, \$2	
donation by self, 1	
Joseph Hemphill, 2	— 5
Hon L S Spence, for following collections in Md: viz—	
Presbyterian Church, Snowhill,.... \$8 25	
do Pitts creek, .. 5	— 13 25
Collections in the Great Cove Ch Bedford co and Welsh Run, Franklin co Pa about 4th July, per Robert Kennedy, of Hagerstown,	20
John McDonough, Esq of N Orleans—his first payment on plan of Gerrit Smith,	100

[Feb.

Collection in Pres Ch Greenwich, Cumberland co N J	7 50
Collections by Rev J Crosby, Agent, in Penn as follows:	
<i>Philadelphia.</i> —Samuel Woodward, \$5, Miss McMin, 5, J Potts, 5, C Hanse, 5, Thomas Bird, 5, Thomas Shewell, 3, Dr Griffith, 1, Mr Prescott, 2, Mr Gandy, 1, Elisha Crowell, 2, Mr Hutchinson, 1, Mr Armstrong, 2, Mr Earl, 1, Miss McIlvaine, 2, Other donations, 3, contributed by the ladies of the 3d Pres Ch 30 50, of which, 30 are to constitute their pastor, Rev Ezra S Ely, D D a life member,	73 50
<i>Reading</i> —B Keim, \$25, G D B Keim, 10, J M Keim, 5, E High, 5, J Hister, 10, S Baird, 5, J M McNight, 5, Olien and Foster, 5, E Derhert, 5, M S Richards, 5, D M Keim, 5, J Hoffman, 5, J Ritter & Co 5, J Gehr, 5, J S Heister, 5, I Heister, 5, — Evans, Esq 5, A Burk, 1, W H Smith, 1, D Rhein, 1, W Ermentrout, 1, D S Heister, 1, J Piper, 1 50, C Coleman, 1 50, N Sprenger, 1, F Kellogg, 2, Mr Echert, 1, S Jackson, 2, Rev M Miller, 1 50, Rev W Pauli, 1 50, Mrs Shaw, 1, G M Keim, 1 50, P Nagle, Jr 1, H W Smith, 1, J S Haverstick, 1, J H Weitzel, 2, J F Eichhorn, 1, S Ritter, 1, J L Dunn, 1, J James, 1, L Reese, 2, cash, 5, balance of a collection in Pres Ch July 4, 1830, 75 cents,	150 25
<i>Orwingsburg.</i> —C Loeser, 5, J Bannan, 5, W B Potts, 2 50, I Eckert, 2, W Graeff, 1, J Huntzinger, 1, C Witman, 3, M O Schall, 1, cash, 25 cents,	20 75
<i>Pottsville.</i> —Captain Shillaber,	1
<i>Sanbury.</i> —A Jordan, 5, E Grenough, 5, G C Donnel, 2, H Masser, 2, J Young, 2, S J Parker, 2, H Zoxtheimer, 1, Jacob Young, 1, J G Martin, 1, J Alter, 1, W Dewart, 3, P Lazarus, 1, H Bellas, 2, S Shindle, 1, J G Youngman, 1, G Weitzel, 1, E Y Bright, 1, Donations less than \$1, 3,	35
<i>Northumberland.</i> —J Boyd, 5, R Boyd, 3, J B Boyd, 1, W T Boyd, 1, M Johnson, colored, girl, 1, (saved by abstaining from the use of sugar. She had made a donation of the same amount to the Col Soc on the last 4th of July, which she had saved in the same manner.) J Cowden, 5, J R Priesly, 1, J Hepburn, 1, Mr Taggart, 2 50, J Pleasants, 2, S Jackson, 1, Rev J Kay and J Kay, Jr 1 50, H Lathy, 1, T T Bonham, 1, D Gilbert, 1, cash, 6 75, donations less than a dollar, 1 06, a collection at a monthly concert, 4,	39 81
<i>Danville</i> —P Baldy, to constitute himself a life member, \$30, R L Grier, 5, W Colt, 5, W G Hurley, 5, J Barber, 5, Rev R Dunlop, 5, J Russel, 5, Aliquis, 5, D Montgomery, 2, M C Grier, 3, W Cathcart, 2, J Best, 2, J Lundy, 2, R Matchin, 1, T Woodside, 2, John Moore, 1, C Donaldson, 2, W Montgomery, 5, W Donaldson, 5, J C Boyd, 5, J Lughend, 2, collection, 4 28,	103 28
<i>Milton.</i> —F W Pollock, 5, Rev W Wilson, 5, R H Hammond, 5, S Hepburn, 5, T Pollock, 5, J M'Dougal, 5, S T Brown, 2, B Vincent, 1 50, S Cadwallader, 1, R McGuigon, 1, Moore and Sterling, 2, Rev David Kirkpatrick, 2, S Teas, 1, cash, 4, amount of donations less than a dollar, 1,	45 50

<i>Derrstown</i> .—W Hayes, 5, A Green, 5, A Graham, 5, W C Steadman, 1, J Glass, 1, R H Lard, 1, J Bows, 2, R Hayes, 1, J Walls, 1, F Staughton, 1, J Geddes, 1, T Vanvalyah, 1, J F Linn, 1, S H Steadman, 1, J Hutchinson, 1, H McLaughlin, 1, S Wolfe, 1, W Wilson, 1, J Moore, 1, J Reber, 2, J Sargent, 1, H S Graham, 1, cash, 1 25—amount of donations less than a dollar, 2 25. F Wilson, 1,	41
<i>Muncy</i> .—W C Ellis, \$5, Dr Wood, 3, W A Petriken, 3, J K Frederick, 3, J McCleery, 5, C Hall, 5, G W Lathy, 1, Rev D Steele, 1, J W Dunnahay, 1, J H Brown, 1, W S Evans, 1, A Taylor, 1, J Patt, 1, J P Patterson, 1, E Thomas, 1, T Wood, jr 1, R Risk, 1, Dr J Rankin, 1, collection, 6 25, cash, 1 75,	44
<i>Williamsport</i> .—T Conjelle, 3, J Armstrong, 2, A D Hepburn, 1, cash, 2, collection, 4 54,	12 54
<i>Newburg</i> .—H Sproul, 5, J W Smith, 1, H Shoemaker, 1, J Thompson, 50 cents,	7 50
<i>Jersey Shore</i> .—A N Parsons, 5, J D Harris, 5, Mr Snyder, 5, J Hamelton, 1, W Morrison, 1, G Tomb, 2, S B Waters, 1, J Wilson, 2, A Ferguson, 1 50, cash, 3,	26 50
<i>Millhall</i> .—Rev D M Barber, 5, J F McCormick, 2, S McCormick, 2, G Bressler, 2, O Atwood, 1, N Harvey, 1, H White, 1, A Porter, 1—amount of donations less than a dollar, 5 50,	20 50
<i>Millsborough</i> .—J Miles, 5, S J Green, 2, F R Potts, 2, A McMullen, 1, J W Miles, 1, collection, 3 04,	14 04
<i>Bellefonte</i> .—G Vanlentine, 5, J G Lowry, 5, W Irvin, 5, R Curtin, 5, A Gregg, 5, F B Smith, 5, W McEwen, 5, J Blanchard, 5, J Harris, 2, A Harris, 1, J Bigler, 1, J Rankin, 2, Rev J Linn, 2, S Pettit, 1, W W Miles, 2, E Reeve, 1, H Humes, 2, J Gilleland, 2, H Van dyke, 2, E Williams, 1, C Beckwith, 2, J E Gallaspay, 1, N Mitchell, 2, E Johnston, 1, E Miles, 1 50, W Pettit, 1, R Hays, 1, D Dobbins, 1, M A Harris, 2, cash, 3 50—amount of donations less than a dollar, 3 75, J Harris, 5,	83 75
<i>Alexandria</i> .—J Scott, 5, T S Keating, 10, Rev S Wilson, 5, J Cresswell, 5, C Bucher, 5, G Wilson, 2, S Caldwell, 2, C Porter, 5, D Haugy, 2 50, Gammell and Stewart, 5, J Fisher, 2 50, D Gemmell, 1, J H Stewart, 3, D Hewett, 1, M W Neff, 2, J Melvaine, 2 50, W Russ, 1, B Davidson, 1 50, T P 1, T Nowlan, 1, J H Stockwell, 1, C Gay, 1 50, J Dougherty, 1, S Stewart, 1, J Stewart, 2—amount of donations less than a dollar, 3 50,	73
<i>Huntingdon</i> .—W Orbison, 5, J Steele, 5, J Ker & wife, 10, W Dorris, 5, J M Bell, 5, E Dorcey, 5, T Johnston, 5, J McCahn, 5, J Hoffman, 5, Mrs Allison, 5, J Brackin, 5, J Coffey, 5, Rev J Peebles, 5, J Smith, 2 50, S Thompson, 2 50, A Vantins, 1, R Wallace, 1, A Levy, 1, T Fisher, 1, H Miller, 1, Rev H Tarring, 1, E Palmer, 1, D Snare, 1, J Snyder, 1, W C P Townsley, 1 50, J Hemphill, 1, S Miller, 1, J Glasier, 1, J Whitaker, sen 1, A Gwin, 1, R Hitt, 2, D Snyder, 1, J Graffins, 1, H L McConnel, 1, P Swoofe, jr 2, C H Miller, 1, M Garper, 1, R Williams, 1, B Miller, 1, D	

Cowan, 1, J Hildebrand, 1, five colored persons, 1 33, J Miller, 5, cash, 3, collection, 5 25—amount of donations less than a dollar, 8 92,	127
<i>Lewisburg</i> —J B Ard, 5, W M Hall, 5, R U Jacob, 5, S McClay, 5, E Banks, 3, S W Stewart, 3, H Long, 2, W McCay, 1, B Patten, jr 1, G Espy, 1, J Kinsloe, 1, J H Long, 1, Rev G Yeager, 1, S Ellis, 1, W Coggs-hall, 1, A S Wilson, 2, J McDowell, 1, W Mitchell, 2, W Culbertson, 2, J Culbertson, 1, J Milliken 1, C Ritty, 1, H Stoner, 1, C W Kelso, 1, J J McCoy, 1, J Parker, 2, J Milliken, 1, J McCormick, 1, E L Benedict, 2 50, A Blymyer, 1, G W Patton, 1, T Kreiden, 1, S Maclay, 1, cash, 6—amount of donations less than a dollar, 3 50,	69
Total amount acknowledged in the above list, \$988 92	
Deduct retained by him, 88 92	
	\$900

Of the donations from Reading—\$30, viz: \$25 from B Keim, Esq and \$5 from M S Richards were to constitute their pastor, the Rev F H Cummin, a life member of the Society.	
Joseph Avery, of Conway, Mass his annual subscription, A friend to the Society, at Annapolis, Maryland,.....	10
Hon Harman Denney, of Pittsburg, Pa as follows, viz:	10
Collection in Cong of Cross Roads, Washington	
co Pa by Rev G McCurdy, \$20	
in the Three Springs Congregation,	
by Rev R Campbell, 13	
in Raccoon Cong Washington co	
Pa by Rev Mr Allen, 8 87	
in Saltsburg, Armstrong co Pa by	
Rev Mr Hughes, 3 50	
in Scrub Grass Cong by Rev Mr	
Riggs, of Butler co Pa ... 2 91	
in Cong of Licking, of New Rehoboth, by Rev John Core, Armstrong, co Pennsylvania, .. 10	
	58 28
Newark, Col Soc per L A Smith, Tr as follows—	
Annuities of members,..... \$57	
Collection in the 1st Pres Ch Newark,	
per Rev W T Hamilton, 26 68	
in the 2d Pres Ch Newark,	
per Rev P C Hay, 19 43	
in the 3d Pres Ch Newark,	
per Rev B Dickinson, .. 22 17	
in the Meth Ch Newark,	
per Rev J J Matthias, 30 31	
in Baptist Church Newark,	
per Rev Mr Platt, 5	
in Pres Ch Rockaway, N J	
per Rev B King,..... 12	
in 2d Pres Ch Orange, N J	
per Rev George Pierson, 6 93	
balance in the Treasury, .. 3 13	
	\$182 65
<i>Total</i> ,	\$3164 48

POSTSCRIPT.

Agency in England.

We have just received highly interesting letters from Elliott Cresson, Esq. the Society's Agent in England, which show, conclusively, that the most sober and influential friends of the African cause in that Country, entirely approve of the principles and proceedings of our Institution, and are delighted with the measure of success which, under a gracious Providence, has resulted from its efforts. We shall, at another time, give a more full account of his proceedings, and of the indications favourable to the cause of the Society in England. Our Agent has been very successful in awaking the attention and sympathies of the English nation to the importance of the great scheme of Philanthropy in which the Society is engaged.

Intelligence.

The following letter from the Secretary of the Colonization Society, enclosing that of Capt. Abels, is from the National Intelligencer.

OFFICE OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY, }
WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1832. }

GENTLEMEN: It will give pleasure to the friends of the Colonization Scheme, to know that while accounts from Liberia are the most satisfactory and animating, the evidences of deep and extensive interest in that Colony, and the great objects for which it was founded, in every State of this Union, and in England, (where there is at present an Agent of the Society,) are becoming daily and most strikingly manifest. I enclose a letter, from Capt. Wm. ABELS, who visited the Colony as master of the Colonial Schooner Margaret Mercer, and who, while he remained at Monrovia, for thirteen days, daily observed and examined on shore the condition and affairs of the Colony. Captain Abels is a man of integrity and piety.

I have received letters from various sections of our Southern country, which leave it no longer doubtful that in every part of it the Society has warm and able friends, who will defend its principles and proceedings, and prove to all candid and reflecting minds that it aims to accomplish a great and virtuous end, by virtuous means. In England, the indefatigable Agent of the Society, *Elliott Cresson*, is making known the merits of the Society; many literary and religious Journals have recommended it to the public patronage, and the most distinguished friends there of Africa and of man have given it their approbation and support. The venerable *Thomas Clarkson*, after listening with enthusiastic delight (such as a friend remarked he had not known him to manifest for twenty years) to the statements of Mr. Cresson, observed "that for himself he was free to confess that, of all the things that have been going on in our favor since 1787, when the abolition of the slave trade was first seriously proposed, that which is going on in America is the most important. *Mr. Wilberforce* said, "You have gladdened my heart, by convincing me that, sanguine as had been my hopes of the happy effects to be produced by your institutions, all

my anticipations were scanty and cold, compared with the reality. This may truly be deemed a pledge of the Divine favor." He adds, "Believe me, no Briton, I had almost said no American, can take a livelier interest than myself, in your true greatness and glory. May the mutual attachment of the inhabitants of our two countries become stronger and stronger, however diversified in body, having but one soul, and almost anticipating that better world, where, all divisions being forever done away, all shall unite in one song of thanksgiving, and peace and love and joy shall be complete and everlasting!" What friend of this Society will not feel this language from the lips of men honored and venerated in their age by all Christendom, almost like words of encouragement and benediction from the sainted spirits into companionship with whom they will shortly enter! And what soul not desecrated and lost to all that is ennobling in humanity, will not at this crisis rejoice in the signs of the times, confirming faith in the speedy return to their proper home of the exiled children of Africa, and their participation in the best privileges and blessings of our nature?

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1832.

Dear Sir: Having just arrived in the United States from the Colony of Liberia, to which place I went as master of the Schooner Margaret Mercer, and where I remained thirteen days, during which time I was daily on shore, and carefully observed the state of affairs, and inquired into the condition of the people, I venture to state some facts in regard to the circumstances and prospects of the Colony. On the 14th December I arrived, and on the 15th went on shore, and was received in the most polite and friendly manner by the Governor, Dr. Mechlin, who introduced me to the ministers and principal inhabitants. All the Colonists appeared to be in good health. All my expectations in regard to the aspect of things, the health, harmony, order, contentment, industry, and general prosperity of the settlers, were more than realized. There are about two hundred buildings in the town of Monrovia, extending along the Cape Montgrado, not far from a mile and a quarter.—Most of these are good substantial houses and stores, (the first story of many of them being of stone,) and some of them handsome, spacious, painted, and with Venetian blinds. Nothing struck me as more remarkable than the great superiority, in intelligence, manners, conversation, dress, and general appearance in every respect, of the people over their colored brethren in America. So much was I pleased with what I saw, that I observed to the people, should I make a true report, it would hardly be credited in the United States. Among all that I conversed with, *I did not find a discontented person*, or hear one express a desire to return to America. I saw no intemperance, nor did I hear a profane word uttered by any one. Being a Minister of the Gospel, on Christmas day I preached both in the Methodist and Baptist Church, to full and attentive congregations of from three to four hundred persons in each. I know of no place wherethe Sabbath appears to be more respected than in Monrovia. I was glad to see that the Colonial Agent or Governor is a constant attendant on Divine service, and appears desirous of promoting the moral and religious welfare of the people. Most of the settlers appear to be rapidly acquiring property; and I have no doubt they are doing better for themselves and their children in Liberia, than they could do in any other part of the world. Could the free people of color in this country but see the real condition of their brethren who have settled in Africa, I am persuaded they would require no other motive to induce them to emigrate. This is my decided and deliberate judgment.

Very respectfully, sir, your friend and servant,

WILLIAM ABELS.

P. S. I have several times dined with the Colonists, and I think no better tables could be set in any part of the world. We had every thing that heart could desire, of meats, and fish, and fowls, and vegetables, and wines, &c. &c.

MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.—The people of Virginia are awaking to the solemn consideration of the whole subject of the evil of their colored population, and have expressed their purpose, through the General Assembly, to aid in the colonization of such as are now free, and of such as may become so, either by the will of individuals or the laws of the State. The late debate in the Virginia Legislature, embracing the entire subject of slavery, has been one of the highest interest and importance. The Editor of one of the Richmond papers observes: "We have never heard any debate so eloquent, so sustained, and in which so great a number of speakers had appeared and commanded the attention of so numerous and intelligent an audience. The debate is in the process of publication, and the world can partly, though not fully judge of its merits. It has been suggested to us, that it would be expedient to incorporate this debate, so important in its subject, so full in its information, so comprehensive in its views, and so momentous in its consequences, in a less perishable form than a newspaper, and we accede to the propriety of the suggestion."

In another place the Editor of the Whig remarks: "The debate on abolition continues with increased and increasing interest. Virginia has never had greater reason to boast of her gifted sons. The debate has indeed been one of transcendent and the most sustained power and interest.—Day after day, multitudes throng to the Capitol, and have been compensated by eloquence which would have illustrated Rome or Athens.

Since the close of this debate, Mr. Broadnax, from the Select Committee on slaves and free negroes, reported a Bill "devising the ways and means for deporting free negroes and such as may become free, to Liberia. The Bill as modified and amended, proposes an appropriation of \$35,000 for the present year, and \$90,000 for the next, to be expended in colonizing the free people of color, and it has passed the House of Delegates. The Governor Executive Council and Treasurer, are constituted a Central Board to superintend the execution of this act. with power to appoint other Boards.

Jan. 30th.—The following Resolution reported from the Select Committee on colored population in the House of Delegates of Virginia, was read and concurred in.

Resolved, That it is expedient to apply to the General Government to procure a territory or territories, beyond the limits of the United States, to which the several States may remove their free colored population.

On the 30th of February, Mr. Moore submitted the following joint Resolution, which was, on his motion, laid on the table.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Delegates, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be, and he is hereby requested, to apply to the General Government on

behalf of this General Assembly, to procure a territory or territories, beyond the limits of the United States, to which the several States may remove the whole or any part of their colored population; and, that the Senators of this State in Congress, be requested to use their best efforts to promote that object.

We are informed that the subject of colonizing the free people of color is under consideration in the *Legislature of Maryland*, and that a liberal appropriation will probably be made during its present session for this object.

In CONGRESS, we are happy to state that the following Resolution, offered by Mr. Jenifer, of Maryland, with the amendments proposed by Mr. Thompson, of Ohio, and Mr. Archer, of Virginia, and a Memorial from an Auxiliary Col. Society, presented by Mr Condict, of New Jersey, have been referred to a Select Committee.

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the purpose of removing from the United States and her Territories, the free people of color, and colonizing them on the coast of Africa, or elsewhere.

THE SLAVE TRADE—HORRID BARBARY.—The Fair Rosamond and the Black Joke, tenders to the Dryad frigate, have captured three slave vessels, which had originally 1800 slaves on board, but of which they succeeded in taking only 306 to Sierra Leone. It appears the Fair Rosamond had captured a lugger, with 106 Africans, and shortly afterwards saw the Black Joke in chase of two other luggers; she joined in the pursuit, but the vessels succeeded in getting into the Bonny River, and landed 600 slaves before the tenders could take possession of them. They found on board only 200, but ascertained that the rascals in command of the slavers had thrown overboard 180 slaves, manacled together, four of whom only were picked up.

At the late session of the Legislature of North Carolina, an act was passed prohibiting colored persons from preaching, or acting as class leaders.

THE END.

